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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

E. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

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Will find it to their interest to patronize the City Laundry. Office No. 181, Clair street.

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The Daily Commercial

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THE week of prayer, closing to-morrow, has been generally observed by the churches of the city, in common with the Evangelical churches of the world. It is a grand and glorious thought that so many millions of people should unite their petitions in asking for the salvation of all men everywhere. Doubtless there will be considerable revival influence among all denominations in consequence of the faith and prayers of this past week.

THE death of Wm. B. Bradbury, the author of so many Sunday School songs and inspiring anthems, is announced in the Newark *Advertiser* as a scene of unusual impressiveness. He passed away in calm confidence, resting upon Christ, and is now wearing the "white robes" of which he so delighted to sing, and of which millions in years to come will continue to sing in his own beautiful melody. No man has accomplished so great a work for Sunday School music as Mr. Bradbury.

THE different weekly organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church are alive these weeks with discussions on lay delegation. The approaching General Conference in May next, gives great to the attacks of the Methodist people on the conservative defenders of "things as they are" busy as politicians in a presidential campaign. The question has a general interest to all the churches, and the very much debate is awaited with impatience by all.

THE colored Presbyterian Church, organized under the care of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, is a society of much interest and promise. They worship in the afternoon, in the Sixth Church, and expect to have a church of their own ere long.

REV. MR. NOBLE, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Johnson's,) has commenced his labors in this city with great acceptability. He is an able preacher and brings a fine social element as a faithful pastor. His work will be appreciated, by his large and well-organized congregation, and by all the surrounding churches.

THE fourth of the present series of evening sermons entitled "The Gospel in the Trees," will be preached to-morrow evening by Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor, First Methodist Church, Fifth street. Special Topic, "The Myrtle Tree."

THE Second U. P. Church, Rev. Mr. Hanna, pastor, has been enjoying a great revival for some time, with large accessions to the membership.

THE late fair at the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, East Liberty, Rev. W. P. Turner pastor, netted the handsome sum of $2,000, which has been expended in furnishing the church with carpets, curtains, and chandeliers. During the past week the magnificent stained glass windows were finished, and the church is now fully completed. The dedication will take place on Sunday, January 26th.

"THE origin of Idolatry, and the character of the Idolatry of the Ancients," is the subject of the public lecture at the place of worship of the New Jerusalem Society, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, to-morrow evening, at half past seven.

At the religious services to be held to-morrow afternoon at the Academy of Music, short addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. H. Hanna, Rev. A. McLaughlin, Major Wm. Frew, Oliver McClintock, J. A. Emery, T. Bracken and others. No collections are made, and seats are free. The public are invited.

TRINITY CHURCH is draped in mourning—in sombre garb for the once beloved rector and late illustrious defender and Primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, John Henry Hopkins. What a contrast is afforded in the mourning draperies at Old Trinity o'er the joyous Christmas trimmings. The latter commemorative of the birth of the Holy Infant; the others a symbol of the grief and sorrow of the church of the sudden demise of the illustrious dead, "only this week in the midst of life we are in death" and "our rejoicing is turned to mourning." An address on the late departed Presiding Bishop may be expected from either Bishop Kerfoot or Rev. Mr. Scarborough, the Rector of Trinity Church. Hours of the three services to-morrow—10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., or 7½ P. M. The *free* choral service will be as usual, 3½ in the afternoon, to which every one, irrespective of sect, is cordially welcomed.

The Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body yesterday a statement of the following expenditures by that department: Edward Pierrepont, counsel in the Sarratt case, $5,000; H. G. Riddle, in the same case, $3,000; H. H. Emmons, $1,000, in the matter of the extradition of the prisoners of the St. Albans raids, &c., the Governor of Vermont, $11,700, in the matter of the raiders, including the expenses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries. Brady and Traphagan, $1,500 in the case of Jones against the Secretary of State for false imprisonment, charged to the appropriation for expenses under the habeas corpus act. H. H. Emmons, $3,052 for services in the extradition case in the British Provinces. There was also allowed to Wm. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, $1,500 in defense of Fenians, counsel fees, etc. Both of these accounts were charged to the appropriation for expenses under the neutrality act. Wm. M. Evarts, $6,000 for Fenian and expenses in England. Wm. C. Johnson, $1,000 in the matter of the Hudson Bay Company. There has also been allowed to F. H. Morse, United States Consul at London, $6,000 for amount paid in England in the case of Ferguson & McRae, and to Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, $28,774 in various cases, including the Alexandria-Prioleau-Styrians, &c., which has been charged to the appropriation for current expenses in foreign territory, and the Secretary says it is proper to observe that most of the foregoing amounts included attorneys' fees and other expenses apart from counsel fees proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report.

At a theater in Troy, New York, the other night, the leading comedian checked the usual rush of the audience to the door, during the closing act of the piece, by stepping forward to the footlights and saying, "Those unmannerly persons in the audience who are rushing for the sidewalk at the foot of the stairs, so as to be in time to stare at the ladies, can leave. When they get out the piece will close." This sally is reported to have been effectual, for the spectators did not stir till the curtain fell. The "unmannerly persons" are to be found in every theater, and they should take the well-timed rebuke to themselves.

THE Boston *Transcript* says, with reference to General Grant's position, that "when spies are about, no wonder a shrewd general like Grant keeps his purposes and opinions to himself. An enthusiastic and friendly people are satisfied with the demonstration he has already made. They know where to find him when they want him, as they will soon."

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1868. NO. 102.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

COLLECTION OF WHISKY TAX.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

It Abolishes the Warehouse System.

Power of Congress over the Rebel States.

Ratification of Article Fourteenth.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1868.

Collection of Whisky Tax.

To relieve the doubt entertained in some quarters of the provisions of the act which passed yesterday relative to the tax on distilled spirits, the following copy of the bill in full is telegraphed as it was submitted to the President:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after this date no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for purposes of transportation, rectification, change of package, exportation, or for any other purpose whatever, until the full tax on such spirits shall have been paid, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof are hereby repealed.

The following are the remarks in full of the Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means on the bill when it came back from the Senate:

Mr. Schenck: The House will observe that all the Senate has done is to propose to strike out the words "in bond," so that instead of providing that no distilled spirits in bond shall be withdrawn from any warehouse without the payment of the tax, the bill provides that no distilled spirits shall be withdrawn or removed from any warehouse for the purpose of transportation, &c., without the payment of the tax. The effect of that verbal amendment is to remove some possible ambiguity. The Senate Committee on Finance, as well as the Senate, seemed to think that by using the words "in bond" there might be a question whether our remedy reached warehouse A. I do not quite agree with them, but if it makes any alterations in the bill, or gives a little more precision in the exact direction in which we desire to go, it abolishes the warehouse system."

The Reconstruction Act.

There are at present three cases pending in the Supreme Court which involve either directly or indirectly the power of Congress exercised through the reconstruction laws over the States lately in rebellion, though one applying for a writ of *habeas corpus* for a man in confinement under the military act, will probably be discussed for want of original jurisdiction.

The Fourteenth Article.

By the report of Secretary Seward sent to Congress to-day it appears that twenty-one States have given official notice of the ratification of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. Maine has ratified the amendment, but has neglected to give official notification of the fact to the State Department. Iowa will soon ratify the amendment making twenty-three States. It has been given out that Ohio and New Jersey having elected Democratic Legislatures will repeal their ratification of the amendment.

The Indian Commission

Were in session again to-day at the Indian Office, engaged in adjusting their accounts and winding up the affairs of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 11.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent to the Senate and House of Representatives the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the case of Lieut. Col. Lew. Wallace, of the United States army, who was imprisoned by the military authorities of the United States at Fort Lafayette, in the harbor of New York, in the month of October, 1865, and released from such imprisonment on the 27th day of the same month, without any charge having been preferred against him.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1868.

XLth CONGRESS.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

Significant Vote in the Senate.

Sherman's Funding Bill Recommitted.

WHISKY METER BILL PASSED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1868.

The Senate spent the entire day on the House bill to suspend the contraction of the currency, but came to no vote on the question. Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment, the vote on which was significant. It provided that nothing contained in this act or any other existing act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of United States notes or other lawful money beyond the amount outstanding, except to fifty millions of the reserve of United States notes already authorized by law. After some debate, it was rejected by a vote of 17 yeas to 30 nays.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sherman moved to recommit the funding bill reported by himself from the Finance Committee back to that Committee, and it was so ordered.

The House resumed as the regular order the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Ways and Means in relation to whisky meters. Mr. Pile, of Missouri, addressed the House ostensibly upon the bill, but made a political speech in conformity to the line of argument pursued yesterday. The bill was then passed.

The House then took up the contested election case of Simons vs. Trimble from the First District of Kentucky. The committee reported in favor of Mr. Trimble being admitted to his seat, which, after debate, was agreed to, and Trimble sworn in, when the House adjourned.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD rose for a personal explanation. He blamed the conduct of B. Randolph Keim, of the *Herald*, and other papers, and W. Scott Smith, of the Evening Press Association, in violating confidence in publishing an abstract of his report in the Stanton case, after pledging themselves not to do so without his consent.

Mr. SHERMAN, in pursuance of the notice he gave when reporting the funding bill, moved it be recommitted to the Committee. He said some prominence had been given to a well written anonymous circular which had been sent to each Senator and extensively published, and which seemed to impute to the Finance Committee a desire to lower prices and cause a panic. The clause complained of was the limitation of one per cent. for expenses of issuing and disposing of the bonds audited in regard to foreign contracts. The answer that the one per cent. clause is a mere limitation of expense, and is in every loan law passed for twenty years, with the difference that in this bill there is no appropriation of one cent, while in all others there was. The committee did not contemplate any expense but the printing of new bonds, nor any agent except the Treasurer of the United States. Even this expense is not provided for, but must depend on future appropriations. As to foreign exchange, it is only to provide for the actual difference of exchange between the exchange bonds and the lower rates proposed by the bill. The Finance Committee wished fairly to consider every objection to the bill, and they commenced to strip it of every provision that by any possibility might enable interested parties to divert it from its purpose to great objects sought by the bill. If no one else did so, he would move to so modify those clauses that no one could be misled by this pretense.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill repealing the section of the act of July, 1866, which limits the number of Majors in the Quartermaster's Department to twelve, and Captains to thirty. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill making all appointments of Deputy Postmasters for offices where the postmaster's compensation amounts to $700, and all railway, inland, and local mail agents whose compensation amounts to $500 per annum, shall be made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. All such appointments made by the present law, if not held shall cease within thirty days after the passage of this act, provided not heretofore confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a resolution, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the proper committee, instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the consolidation of the national indebtedness into bonds of long date, bearing not more than three and a half per cent. interest per annum, principal and interest payable in gold, and also secured against State taxation. Also, as to the expediency of the repeal of the tax of October, 1865, he referred the adjustment of damages to amicable negotiation between the two Governments. While the proceedings in admiralty were pending in the case of vessels seized and taken by the Navy Department at a valuation of $88,000, which sum that Department paid into the Treasury. As the amount of this valuation cannot be legally drawn from the Treasury without security from Congress, he recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

It is proposed to appoint a Commissioner on the part of the Government to adjust this case, and all Confederate claims on the Treasury, the question of damages; the Commissioner on same arbiter for the points on which they may disagree. When the amount of damages shall have been ascertained, application will be made to Congress for a further appropriation to wards paying them.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1868.

THE STANTON REPORT.

The Senate, in Executive session, considered the report of the Military Committee in the Stanton suspension case. The Senate will probably resume the subject to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Attorney General Stanbery objected to arguing the case on the part of the Government in the case of McCardle, involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, on the ground that he had written an opinion sustaining the other side of the case. The matter was deferred upon his suggestion until the Government could arrange to appear by some other counsel.

CONFIRMATION.

Among the confirmations by the Senate yesterday was David K. Meyers, Postmaster at Barraboo, Wis.

STATUS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have fixed Thursday next for consideration of the bill declaring the status of American citizens abroad. Reports say the Committee are unanimously in favor of some definite action in the matter.

DEPARTURE OF CHILEAN MINISTER.

Senor Gama, Chilean minister, leaves on the 14th for England, to assume the duties of ambassador there. He will be succeeded here by Senor Martinez.

PARDON OF CRIMINALS.

The reports called for by Congress of the number of persons pardoned by the President, having been convicted of counterfeiting, forgery, &c., is nearly completed, and it is said will show no criminal has been pardoned who was not eminently deserving of executive clemency, and that many of those pardoned were warmly indorsed by members of Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas J. Kinsella, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Illinois; Charles Greene, Assistant Treasurer at Boston, in place of T. P. Chandler, whose commission will expire on the 15th inst.; Edward B. McPherson, receiver of public moneys at Booneville, Missouri.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Eighth District Congressional Vacancy—Col. Burns, the Democratic Nominee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 10, 1868.

At the Democratic Convention at Cardington to-day, Col. Barnabus Burns, of Richland county, was nominated for Congressional vacancy in the Eighth District. The canvass is now open, and promises to be sharply contested. The election takes place on the 27th inst.

To-day has been the coldest of the season.

UTICA, N. Y.

The American Dairymen's Association.

UTICA, January 10.—The American Dairymen's Association, which begun its session in this city Wednesday, adjourned Thursday afternoon. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Horatio Seymour; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Alvord Lewis, Elmira, and Walker, of New York; Williams, of Kentucky; Dutois, Massachusetts; King, Illinois; Bowen, Ohio; Winder, Wisconsin, and Farrington, of Ontario, C. W.; Secretary and Treasurer, G. B. Weeks, New York.

At the Stockport Police Court, England, a vagrant, named James Burke, who gets his living by wandering from town to town, miserably clad, and soliciting coppers from people in the streets and public houses, was charged on suspicion of uttering base coin, but, owing to the absence of a second payment, he was liberated on his own bail to appear when called upon. Upon his person was a deposit book of the Stockport Savings Bank for £71 16s. 1d., a deposit check for £131 in the Westport Bank, Ireland; £230 in sovereigns, and £1 6s. 6d. in silver and copper.

HARRISBURG.

THE HOUSE ORGANIZED.

Elisha W. Davis Elected Speaker.

Dissenters Reasons for Holding Out.

SPEAKER DAVIS'S INAUGURAL.

He Declares for a Free Railroad Law.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 10, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MORNING SESSION.—On assembling, the House immediately adjourned till two in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—On the twenty-sixth ballot the dissenting Republicans voted for Mr. Davis, except Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, who voted for Mr. Wilson. The result was: Davis, 59, Jones, 43; Wilson, 1. Hellman, Republican, of Lancaster, and McMillin, Democrat, of Montgomery; Holgate, Republican, of Philadelphia, and Roush, Democrat, of Union, and Boyd, Democrat, of York, and Hickman, Republican, of Chester, all paired off.

The dissenting members filed their reasons for holding out. The first was because they wanted a man not identified with the offensive legislation of last year; second, one in favor of retrenchment and reform; third, one not connected with corporations; fourth, one in favor of a free railroad. Mr. Davis had now satisfied them.

Mr. Davis, on being sworn in as Speaker, spoke as follows:

Representatives of Pennsylvania:

If I consulted my own feelings on the present occasion, I would merely thank you. But after the ordeal through which you have passed, a just consideration for those friends and myself demand at my hands that I should say something in vindication of myself and those who so magnanimously supported me in the canvass. I shall not refer to anything that would mar the harmony of the great party of which I am an humble member, but will simply say I stand to-day before the representatives of the people and this vast assembly, and know that I must some day stand before a higher tribunal, Heaven's great court of last resort, and should those attacks made upon my public acts and private character be arrayed against me at the throne of almighty justice, in the presence of the God that made me, I will pronounce them false.

I will now proceed to say to the members of the House what I intended to say upon the day they assembled to elect a speaker. I have not changed one word, but have just left those remarks as they were printed last Monday evening. Every pledge that I have made shall be carried out. I have not had time to commit what I have to say to memory, as my friends and I ask your patience during its reading. For this very high compliment bestowed, and the confidence reposed in me, I tender my hearty thanks. I shall endeavor to discharge it by earnest effort, and to the extent of my ability discharge my duty with equal justice to all. Every energy of my nature shall be taxed to this end. I expect, and have no doubt, I will have your hearty co-operation and support in this effort.

Our duties will be important and arduous. The eyes of four millions of people are upon us. Our actions will be closely watched and severely scrutinized. The people have entrusted us with their interests. Let us be sure to guard them faithfully. The great political party I have the honor in part to represent has unanimously pledged to certain measures of State policy, all of which I cordially approve. I hold now as ever that legislation should be general instead of local or special. We have general, uniform banking laws, general mining and corporation laws. We should also have a general railroad law, a liberal, practical, comprehensive one, under whose operations capital will be invited to the State, and the interests of the commerce of this great State. Let the legislature be true to what seems to be the almost universal demand of the people of every section of the State, and pass a free railroad law, a liberal system of internal improvement, yet always guarding the rights of individual citizens. Invite capital to come freely and develop the mineral resources of the State. Our iron, coal and other minerals, as well as the immense lumbering regions and our other sources of wealth and greatness. This can be accomplished by not granting the right to operate any locality of the State and taking such sources of wealth to form any exclusive competition.

That I may be properly understood, I am in favor of and hope the House will pass such a free railroad law.

Seventy-one and I was called to the Speaker's chair to preside. We then stood on the threshold of the most grandly complex of modern times. The people of the North, through the agency of the State to maintain the Constitution, sustain the Government and enforce the laws of the nation. How well those pledges were carried out and redeemed is now a part of our country's history. People's party, you were called to defend the capital. It was Pennsylvania soft where the rebellion reached its most effective force, and you, and you alone, of all the staggering hosts from the glorious field of fair Virginia to a dishonored grave at Appomattox. The country's power was re-established and your State's honor was saved. Your banners were not tarnished, or if treason was not made odious, it was not for want of power, but palpable and wanton destruction in high places. But, thank God, the people were true, and the loyal hearts are still masters of the situation. Let them continue to protect loyal men every where in their just rights, and hold traitors to a strict accountability. This, in my humble judgment, is the only safe way for the reconstruction of these States. If men whose hands are red with the blood of our brothers are again permitted to take part in the administration of the laws, we will only have sown the seeds of what is similar second red blood through which we have passed should be resurrected.

I again affirm that I will employ all honorable means at my command to carry out what I firmly believe to be the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, and endeavor so to conduct the deliberations of the House as to make the session harmonious and pleasant, as well as advantageous to the public interests. Again, men, for this very distinguished mark of your esteem and endorsement of my humble pretensions as a representative, from my soul, I thank you.

The Republican nominees for the other offices were then all elected.

On motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, a new committee on *Legislative Record* was appointed, namely: Messrs. Thorn, Herr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing. This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and the *State Guard*. The committee is regarded favorable to the *State Guard*.

Adjourned till 8 o'clock Monday evening.

A MURDERER BY OCCUPATION.

A West Virginia Horror—The Perpetrator of Three Murders Makes Confession.

A Parkersburg dispatch to the Wheeling *Register* of yesterday says: The murderer, John Schaefer, made a confession this afternoon, under the seal of confession, in the presence of J. H. Dis Debar, as the interpreter, and the prosecutor, Mr. Hutchinson. He had spoken to Father Park of confession, but the worthy father refused to admit him to religious confession until he had made a public one, or until he had been tried and convicted.

This morning he seems to have lost all the stubbornness and stolidity that had before characterized him, as he had not to the most close observer, exhibited the slightest emotion since his arrest, except on the occasion of Mr. Beeler being questioned at his public examination. His confession to-day was brief but he is writing a full one.

He is a native of Baden; served two years in the Papal army, only one of which was spent in Rome. From this he deserted and finally went to the brigands of the mountain, as is common with deserters. He came to this country about three years ago, and was married about a year ago. He was a worker in wood, but not a good carpenter or cabinet-maker.

He was often at Lilienthal's saloon, and acquainted with him. He called up Lidenthal and murdered him as he was found, and took all the money he could find. With that he paid off some debts of which, singular as it may seem, he evinces great honor, and paid some expenses. This money having run out, and having but little work, he killed Mr. Joseph Wheeling under pretense of having a situation for him.

Early in the morning after their arrival they started out for the situation ostensibly. In a lonely place on the roads, near a culvert, he murdered Ulrich, took his money, about seventy-five dollars, and watch; came to the Pemberton House, traded off the watch, keeping the chain, which is now in the possession of Capt. Taggart. He came home that day and went to work again.

He became acquainted with Tsutor, and being out on hunting he watched Tsutor, murdered him, took his money, about $75, went across the river and afterward came home. He owed Dr. Koch $85 for attendance on him, and agreed to pay it Monday yesterday. He obtained $10 from Father Park for Mr. Beeler, but paid it to Dr. Koch, and promised the balance the next day.

The attack on Mr. White is elsewhere stated. He had sent one hundred dollars during the last year to Germany. He has always seemed to entertain great affection for his wife and row, as he has learned that he has a son, he evinces much feeling for him and the disgrace he has inflicted on him. We learn that Mr. Beeler had suspected him of the murders for some weeks past and had sent for a detective.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Robert Fowler was re-elected State Treasurer on Thursday, by the Maryland Legislature, in joint session.

The stone cutters, shed connected with the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss on the building and material about $10,000.

Hunnicutt created quite an excitement in the Richmond Convention Thursday, by calling Henry A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter traitors. Mr. Hunter, a relative of the latter, called Hunnicutt a liar, and a Mr. Leggett indorsed Hunter. After considerable confusion, during which pistols were shown, the whole subject was referred to a committee. Much feeling exists.

An Atlanta special states that rumors are current that Gov. Jenkins, the State Treasurer, will be removed. General Meade is awaiting instructions from General Grant in the matter, having all the papers on the subject. Gov. Jenkins will not pay out any more money for the Convention, and if his removal is attempted, he will sue out an injunction from the United States Court.

The Kansas Legislature will meet at Topeka next Tuesday.

In the Missouri Senate Thursday a bill was introduced to make it compulsory upon parents and guardians to send their children, between the ages of nine and thirteen, to school at least four months each year, under penalty of from ten to thirty cents per day for absence without satisfactory cause.

The Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas held its annual session in Topeka Thursday and elected John C. Martin, of Atchison, Commander, and M. J. Adams, of Leavenworth, second in command. General Blunt and Captain Moorehouse, of Atchison, were elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. After the adjournment a meeting was held and resolutions passed in favor of Gen. Grant for President.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, at one time Secretary of the Treasury, is out in a long letter on national finances. He opposes a forced resumption of specie payments, and says the plan contemplated by the Secretary would bring bankruptcy and ruin upon the whole country. He thinks that the business of the country, especially the manufacturing interests, have suffered greatly from undue anxiety to resume specie payments. Mr. Ewing favors Mr. Butler's plan for paying the interest and principal of the national debt. He also urges the consolidation of the debt into forty year bonds, at four per cent. interest in coin; the bond, also, payable in coin at maturity. The proposition allowing States to tax United States bonds is warmly opposed in the letter.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Memphis Thursday night, which passed resolutions urging the Government to afford more adequate protection to American citizens traveling abroad.

The military sentries have been trebled during the past few days at the Parliament and other public buildings in Ottawa, Canada.

Grant Block, Oswego, in which is located the First National Bank, Julius Wendell's jewelry store, T. J. Dimmore's clothing store, the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Reed Wood's Commercial College, S. S. Wadsworth's Insurance Agency, Kelley & Walling, Silby, Brown's restaurant, Dr. McFarlandis office, and the offices of A. P. Grant, J. A. Hathaway, Comptroller Wm. F. Allen and Edwin F. Allen, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss about $100,000; insurance about $50,000.

Geo. W. Williams has been arrested and bound over for trial in $6,000 in Boston, for forging Government stencils. It is alleged he is the party who made and furnished the revenue stencils which were used in the extensive Buffalo and Boston whisky frauds some months since.

The jury in the case of Van Salen, for the murder of Dr. Harcourt, at St. Paul, failed to agree, and were discharged.

The funeral of Bishop Hopkins took place in Burlington, Vt., on the 9th inst. A large attendance of the Bishops and clergymen of the United States and Canada is expected.

General Head, temporary Commander of the Military Asylum, at Augusta, Me., has declined to receive the inmates from the Halowell House to Fullerton's, and they have been sent back to Togus to occupy an outbuilding which was not destroyed by the recent fire.

The United States Marshal seized the steamship China at San Francisco, yesterday, for alleged violation of the passenger law of Congress on her last voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong.

A duel was fought on the Island of Rhode Island, between Messrs. Colfax, Banks, Brooks and Eldridge.

Anti-Radical Clubs.

A number of gentlemen met last evening at the room of the Conservative Army and Navy Union for the purpose of organizing in the Western States, Anti-Radical Clubs. Among the gentlemen present were Gens. Thomas Ewing and E. E. Eaton, of Kansas, Col. Wilcox, of Wisconsin, Judge Mason of Iowa, Captain Ross of Ohio, Judge Birch, and the Hon. Jas. McCormick, member of Congress of Missouri, and others.

Reconstruction and Habeas Corpus.

In the Supreme Court to-day, ex-Governor Sharkey desired to call up the habeas corpus case which has arisen in Mississippi under the Reconstruction Act, and which involves the constitutionality of that law, but the Attorney General not being ready the case was not called.

The Stanton-Johnson Case.

The Senate in executive session to-day received the report of the Military Committee in the case of the suspension of Secretary Stanton. The majority report does not sustain the charges of the President, and recommends the reinstatement of Stanton. The minority report presented by Senator Doolittle is the reverse. The reports were ordered to be printed for the future consideration of the case.

Remains of Officers.

Gen. Grant has received a number of applications from relatives and friends of officers who died of yellow fever in the Southern States during the past summer, requesting that their remains be forwarded to their homes in various parts of the country, and the applications have been considered, and it has been decided to direct that the remains of deceased officers be forwarded to their friends throughout the North as soon as the weather becomes cold enough to allow the removal of the bodies.

Personal.

General Pope arrived in town to-day from Georgia, and reported as army headquarters. He will not be assigned to any command at present.

General Pahol Pujol, the envoy from San Domingo who arrived in this city a few days since on business with this Government, was introduced to the President to-day by Secretary Seward.

ST. LOUIS.

Union Pacific Railway Survey—Closing of the River.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Gen. Palmer, Trustee of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, now in charge of the surveys on the 38th and 32d parallels through New Mexico, Arizona and California, writes to lead-masters here, under date of Fort Mohave, Arizona, December 28, that he has a good line to Colorado river below the head of navigation at an excellent bridging point South of Fort Mohave, about 370 miles from Kansas City, and 600 from San Francisco. A steamboat is now coming up. The cement into Colorado Valley, which is considered the most doubtful on the whole line, is passed within the summit, and the remainder of the route has through out two hundred miles. Between Albuquerque and Fort Union the route has through out two hundred miles. Between Albuquerque and Fort Union the route has through out two hundred miles. Between Albuquerque and Fort Union

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The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE proceedings of the Convention of the Boys in Blue, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, declared for Gen. GRANT for President and Gov. CURTIN for Vice President. The meeting was quite numerously attended. The proceedings will be found in our columns to-day.

THE prospect being that the Government of St. Domingo is likely to accept the proposition made by Mr. SEWARD last spring for the purchase of the Bay of Samana, it is said that Mr. SEWARD is not very anxious that his recent purchase of the Danish Islands should be confirmed. The Samana Bay, it is said, will be more valuable to the United States than the Island of St. Thomas.

GEN. SCHENCK has performed a flank movement on the whisky question quite equal to anything he ever did in the field. The bill which he put through the House on Tuesday—and which we trust will promptly pass the Senate—covers 100,000 barrels of whisky in bond, whereon $10,000,000 will be collected under the bill. Of course the holders will make a scramble to get the whisky out of the warehouses; and will probably succeed in removing considerable, even though Congress should act with promptness ever so surprising.

GEN. LOGAN dealt the Whisky League and the Revenue Department some hard blows in the House of Representatives on Thursday. He did not hesitate to assert that both Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS have appointed to important positions in connection with the revenue persons known to be dishonest and totally unfit; and he more than intimated that the frauds are winked at if not shared in by high officials. While we are loath to credit these broad insinuations, we are glad Gen. LOGAN has commenced his campaign against the thieves and scoundrels who are robbing the revenue to an extent that is little less than frightful. It is to be hoped that he will go ahead, and spare nobody deserving of his ponderous blows. Before yielding up the contest, it seems to us that Congress should make a determined effort to enforce the law and collect the revenue.

END OF THE DEAD-LOCK.

As we predicted would be the case, the bolters gave way yesterday and voted for DAVIS for Speaker, which secured his election. The vote stood fifty-one for DAVIS and forty-three for JONES, the Democratic candidate. It seems that the State Treasurership was at the bottom of the bolt, and it is said that the bolters make a proposition to the Democrats to support their candidate for that office if in payment therefor they would vote for EWING or some other Republican other than DAVIS for Speaker. This proposition is said to have been entertained, but shortly after the bolters yielded and went for DAVIS, as already stated.

The business of the session will now proceed. It is understood that the Hon. GEO. WILSON, of Allegheny, will be Chairman of the House Railroad Committee.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION AT HARRISBURG

Our information from Harrisburg is to the effect that there will be little difficulty in passing a Free Railroad law, and probably the Connellsville bill also, in the House, but that the opposition will make a determined stand in the Senate, the less numerous body. Here, we understand, they have strong expectations of succeeding; not, however, we feel authorized to say, through any failure on the part of Senator GRAHAM to appoint the Railroad Committee in that body in sympathy with those measures. The Chairman of the Senate Committee, it is understood, will be Senator COLEMAN, of Lebanon, and the majority will be in sympathy with him. In substituting Mr. COLEMAN for Mr. LANDON, Speaker GRAHAM will deserve and will receive the thanks of the friends of improvement in every quarter of the State. But his duty was no more plain or imperative than is the obligation which rests on every other Republican Senator to support a liberal Free Railroad Law; otherwise the pledge made by the party in the last State Convention is worthless and the making of it a fraud. But pledged as the Republican party is, and instructed as the Republicans in the Legislature are, they have but one course to pursue, and we hope to see the Free Railroad Bill made the measure of the party, so that the pledge given at Williamsport will be certain to receive full and prompt redemption. That pledge contemplates no bogus or evasive enactment; but a fair, *bona fide* Free Law, hampered by no restriction to render it inoperative—a hollow performance and fraud on the people. We hope, therefore, that no time will be lost, but that the Republicans will early agree to stand in a body in support of the measure to which the party is in the most solemn manner pledged, and which is required by the best interest of the State.

THE TYNGS AND THEIR ENEMIES.

No doubt there is a portion of the public who are almost as much interested in the bulletins of polemical controversy as in the bulletins of sanguinary war. To their minds the champion of a creed, or of a single dogma, or of some iota or tittle of ceremony is almost as interesting a character as the hero who hazards his life at the cannon's mouth. The first appearance of such a champion is noted; his first skirmish or mere guerrilla adventure is commented upon with critical approval; his gradual rise in fame, and his increasing efficiency in cut and thrust are watched with a certain admiration even by his enemies, and when at last many laurels weigh down his honored head, the trophies of many years of warfare, there are many admirers to recount his exploits, and to boast how they anticipated his polemic glories from his first appearance in the lists. Then there are others—feebler spirits—to whom these debates about "mint, anise and cummin"—about the hang of a theological garment or the color of a bit of theological millinery—are an offense. They are, perhaps, unable to comprehend how, in a world so full of sin and sorrow, men can be at once sensible and sincere in the agitation of subjects which no rational man under any circumstances is able to deem of more than very subordinate importance. Do these warriors of whom the TYNGS and the COTTON SMITHS may be regarded as the leaders, believe that the Gospel is the only remedy for man's lost condition, and that men around them are daily and hourly perishing in want of it? If this is their belief, how can they fritter away their precious time and waste their transcendent abilities in the comparatively unimportant task of establishing their own right of preaching in the pulpits of other denominations? Have they not pulpits of their own to preach in? Are not the streets and the market-places open to them? Even supposing the canons of their church prohibiting them to fraternize with other denominations to be wrong, or to have no real existence in the sense alleged, why keep up this ado about it, while they are permitted and have opportunity to preach to the full extent of their desire and power, where nobody will interfere with them? "Alas for the blind minds of men"! How frequently we see it:

> "The soul beholds and with deadly inclines
> To seem but wise at even in sound divines."

But these divines and their friends may reply—we desire to rid our church of an odious feature of apparent illiberality, and to exercise a right which we possess. The argument is plausible, but not satisfactory. If the constitution of their church imposes upon them painful fetters, let them leave it at once, or let them appeal, not to sectarian feeling, but to the ruling powers of their own church for the removal of the restraints. Should their appeal prove unsuccessful, they can then leave it with general sympathy. But if the alleged illiberality is merely the dogma, or the whim of prominent men within its pale, what is the great harm? Does it either hurt or mortify the earnest Methodist, or Lutheran, or Presbyterian minister that the Rev. Dr. High-and-Dry denies the validity of his commission to preach, because he has not been ordained in a certain way? If he feels any other internal effect from the knowledge of Dr. High-and-Dry's opinions, than an almost irresistible tendency to uproarious laughter, he must be pronounced too void of a sense of the humorous to be of any use in the ministry. Let him betake himself to some mechanical employment. Does it distress or wound any clergyman of decent intellect and attainments in knowledge and grace, to know that the Rev. Mr. Soft-and-Soggy deems his ministry essentially defective because he does not wear a certain garment? If any clergyman, regardless of man-millinery, does feel himself disturbed on that account, we earnestly advise him to abstain from preaching for a year; to visit daily the alleys, the jails and the police quarters of any large city, and every evening in addition to his ordinary devotional reading to peruse carefully and with meditation a chapter or two of the writings of Mr. ARTHUR PENDENNIS. If he is unmarried let him avoid refined female society. Careful attention to health is also advisable. Under this regimen we should confidently anticipate complete deliverance from the disturbance occasioned by the knowledge of Mr. Soft-and-Soggy's opinion. In sober sadness we believe that in the present spiritual condition of Christendom there is enough to make all clergymen of all denominations forget, or at least lay aside their petty grounds of difference and act as if they were men with brains and hearts instead of mere phantasms under those designations.

A Humbug or What?

George *Francis* Train, who sailed Wednesday for Europe, says, in a letter to James Gordon Bennett, and published in the *Herald*:

> "I am not the originator of what is called the Credit Mobilier. That is a humbug, and was started in Australia, in 1853, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; that James McHenry and Sir Morton Peto paid him ninety-eight thousand dollars for his services in helping to build the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; that his *Credit Mobilier* Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, pays from 50 to 100 per cent. dividends yearly, and is worth 200 in the market; and, finally, that he owns five thousand lots in the city of Omaha, worth six thousand dollars each, or, all together, thirty millions. What a millionaire, either in imagination or reality, George Francis must be!"

> "We have had the suspension of navigation by both canal and railway, and on the first day, and the largest day almost for repairs, it is to be regretted that the contingent fund is not sufficient to float the boats on the canal. We have had to borrow $20,000 in this way, thereby creating extraordinary repairs, and paying interest on the money borrowed, and some thousand dollars of the past account besides, to the contractors. This is a matter that should be looked after, and although it might with propriety be charged to contingencies."

> "It is the last annual report reference was made to the canals and railroads, and the fact that the entire line of boats on the navigation. That strife and competition continues to be a source of great loss and injury to the company by an increase of business, it is to be regretted, but it is a necessary evil that must be encountered. The strife between the contending lines is so great, and the desire to be ahead so intense, that they have in many instances run their boats day and night, leaving passengers and freight on the shore to await the arrival of the next boat. Passengers and freight are frequently carried past their destination, and the certainty of the boats stopping anywhere, except at the locks or large towns, and the inability of the line to furnish sufficient Railroad and private conveyances, as the supply will be brought to a close by the opening of the Railroad."

> "So important has this matter become in the public mind, as well as to the companies, that the speedy adoption of any practicable measure for relief is demanded. Some measure must be devised by which we can throw further the power of one company over the head of the other, and through it the public, who will be technically free to choose between the two lines, as their own interests, and not as they are greatly influenced by the fear of the loss of time and consequent vexation."

> "Besides this, in these struggles to be first in and first out of the Locks, they frequently run against each other, and the loss of time, and the fear and constant dread of some great damage being done."

Speaking of the Tonnage Tax question, the President says:

> "The constitutionality of the State Tonnage Tax upon coal and freight passing out of the State has been tested. This Company, as stated in the last annual report, refused to pay the tax, and in the final settlement made by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, against us, deducted the amount of tonnage tax upon the coal, that passes from our mines to other States, from the appropriation of the settlements for the quarters ending March 31st and June 30th, 1867. The case was argued before the Supreme Judge, Hon. Ellis Lewis, Harrisburg, on the 14th of December last, by Hon. John G. Campbell, on part of this Company, and the decision reserved in favor of the Auditor General and Treasurer of the State to tax freight which is run out of the State."

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The report of the Cargo Inspector, Major W. J. Moorhead, was next read, from which we gather some interesting statements. The following is a statement of the business done on the slackwater during the year ending December 31st, 1867:

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The above receipts of tolls include $25,640 56 tonnage tax collected for the State, under the act of Assembly of August 25th, 1864.

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No. 4.....	7,398,800	876,100	8,041 16
No. 5.....	.....	1,220,200	103 21
Total.....	28,373,700	4,769,000	$77,112 61
Deduct tonnage on coal.....			25,257 02
Net tolls.....			$51,855 03

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The report of the Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell, Esq., was then read. From the report it appears that the cash on hand January 1st, 1867, amounted to $65,724 76, and the receipts during the year were $152,577 94, making the total cash receipts $216,302 88. The disbursements during the year amounted to $202,076 54, leaving a cash balance in hand January 1st, 1868, of $14,226 34.

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MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Reports of the President, Cargo Inspector and Treasurer—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela River Navigation Company was held Thursday afternoon, at the office of the Company, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, this city. The meeting came to order at two o'clock, when, on motion, James S. Craft, Esq., was called to preside, and William Bakewell, Esq., appointed Secretary.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The report of the President, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, was read by the Secretary. The President opened his report by referring to the organization of the company. The original charter of the company was approved March 31st, 1836, which authorized the construction of a slackwater navigation between the city of Pittsburgh and the Virginia State line, on the Monongahela river. Stock was subscribed, and the company organized on the 10th day of February, 1837, and on the 13th of November, 1844, navigation was opened to Brownsville.

The President then gives a review of the workings of the company from that time until the year 1866, the main points of which have been published from time to time from the annual reports. Gen. Moorhead also refers to the fact that it has just been twenty-one years since he was placed in charge of the affairs of the company as President of the Board, and twenty-five years since Wm. Bakewell, Esq., was elected Secretary of the Company, both of which positions they have held respectively since that time.

The President says:

> "Thomas Mequade resigned his position as lock tender at Lock No. 6, to take effect January 1st, 1868, and Thomas Sprehanel, long in the service of the company, has been appointed to fill the place. There is when few changes of the collectors or lock keepers at the different locks. It has been the policy of the company to put in and prepare young men to fill vacancies when they occur from age or death, and in this way we have been enabled generally to have men filling responsible places who understand the duties devolving upon them, and to give notification to the public as well as the dealers. Fearing the lock keepers also retain so far as practicable their old hands, who have had experience and no interest in the boating, and who are generally faithful to their duties, I cannot but remark that Michael Hart, who was a faithful and efficient lock tender at Lock No. 2, has been a regular attendant there for more than 3 years, and it is a matter of regret to me that long period scarcely lost a day, and is now believed to be the most active and steady lock tender on the line. There is no doubt that the boatmen, as their own interests, and in order to greatly facilitate the passage of their boats, will be governed by the proper decision of the lock keepers, and the certainty of the boats stopping anywhere, except at the locks or large towns, and the liberty to run day and night, will be a great benefit to the line. The extensive Railroad and private conveyances as the supply will be brought to a close by the opening of the Railroad."

> "So important has this matter become in the public as well as to the companies, that the speedy adoption of any practicable measure for relief is demanded. Some measure must be devised by which we can throw further the power of one company over the head of the other, and through it the public, who will be technically free to choose between the two lines, as their own interests, and not as they are greatly influenced by the fear of the loss of time and consequent vexation."

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THE "BOYS IN BLUE" CONVENTION.

Nomination of General Grant for President and Ex-Governor Curtin for Vice President.

The Convention of the Boys and Blue of Pennsylvania, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, was held in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday. The hall was handsomely and appropriately decorated and arranged, the stage being ornamented with a miniature military encampment—the whole appearance of the hall being entirely *a la militaire*. Upwards of three hundred delegates were in attendance, many of whom had lost a limb and were otherwise scarred, and, with the exception of a brief discussion of the propriety of nominating a candidate for Vice President, the proceedings were conducted in a spirit of unanimity that seldom prevails in such assemblages.

The permanent officers of the Convention were:

President—General James A. Beaver, of Center county.

Vice Presidents—E. P. Heiferly (colored), Col. Richard Ellis, Sergeant James Hedley, Capt. R. L. Bodine, Major D. F. Roberts, General W. J. Bolton, General George A. McCall, Colonel W. A. Sadler, Captain T. Dinan, Colonel F. A. Filbert, Major G. A. Russell, General J. F. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Schaffer, General Alfred L. Pearson, Colonel Thomas Hamilton, Major D. M. Jones, Captain Forbes, General H. Allen, Colonel John Moyer, Colonel Johns, Captain J. S. Stretch, Private A. J. Elliott, Captain D. Darrah, Captain Conner, General H. White and General G. Clark.

Secretaries—Colonel James Gibson, of Philadelphia, Assistant Secretaries—Colonel R. B. Monroe, M. Harvey, Lieutenant Rotter, General E. A. McCoy, Private Hall, Colonel Wm. Mann, Sergeant W. R. Brinton, Captain D. J. Price (Captain Darrah), Captain Conner, Colonel Wm. Mitchell, Lieutenant Andrew Hayne, Captain W. H. Hall, Captain W. H. Adams, Captain A. P. Schurtz, Captain J. B. Allen.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Captain Agar.

Assistants—Major J. B. Roberts and Lieutenant Wm. G. Bennett.

Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumbria county, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, bring full confidence in the wisdom and justice of Congress, and heartily approving its every act in relation to the rebellion, do now give assurance to the nation of securing the rights of the loyal people of the country, and that we will, by all the legitimate influence and services of General U. S. Grant, Governor Curtin, and other patriots, use our best endeavors to fill every office with the principles and men who have triumphed over treason and rebellion; and we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of the Government, and we hereby nominate him for President of the United States. Tremendous cheering.

A delegate: That motion I second. (Laughter and renewed applause.)

Resolved, That Andrew G. Curtin, long continued by his unchanged and unbought public services, both in capacity and fitness, and the deep attachment which he has inspired in the people, is entitled to the highest respect and confidence, and appropriates in the highest degree to the position of Governor, and also as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Administration of General John W. Geary meets with our unqualified approval and confidence, and that we recognize in his able and patriotic war, the wisdom, capacity, courage and administrative ability so illustriously distinguishing him in the highest military command.

Resolved, That we retain undiminished confidence in Another distinguished soldier and statesman—General Campbell, and recently added to the official roll of honor by the unanimous choice of the people of Philadelphia for the high office of Mayor of that city, and that we tender to him our congratulations for the able discharge of civil and municipal duties.

The first resolution was unanimously adopted. When the second resolution was read, a question was raised as to the propriety of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, which resulted in a vote being taken for the choice of the Convention for that office, as follows:

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin received.....10 votes.
General Phil H. Sheridan.....1 "
Hon. Henry D. Foster.....1 "
Hon. William H. Kemble.....1 "
General O. F. Howard.....1 "
General D. E. Sickles.....1 "
Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Galusha A. Grow, and Edwin M. Stanton, each received one vote.

On motion, the name of Andrew G. Curtin as the candidate of the Convention for Vice President of the United States, was made unanimous with hearty cheers.

The remaining resolutions of the series reported by the Committee on Resolutions, were then adopted without dissent, and ratified by repeated rounds of applause.

On motion, a committee of one from each Congressional district was constituted a State Executive Committee, with Gen. Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, as Chairman.

On motion of General Collis, of Philadelphia, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions be authorized to appoint a delegate from each Congressional district (with six members-at-large) to represent the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania at the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago in May next, and that each delegate be entitled to a seat in the Convention, with the privilege of voting for the nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on an address to the soldiers of Pennsylvania was adopted. General Harry White, of Indiana county, was selected as Chairman of the committee.

In the evening a mass convention was held in Horticultural Hall, which was ably and eloquently addressed by Gen. Fisher, of Lancaster, and Captain Hutchison, of Centre county.

Growth of Chicago.

Chicago, which in 1831 contained only 12 families, has increased during the years 1860 to 1868 from a population of 109,963 to 220,000. The assessed value of its real and personal property has increased during the same period from $37,053,512 to $192,249,644, while the municipal taxation has risen from $373,315 to $2,489,243. Since the war began, Chicago has paid $24,628,597 taxes to the Federal Government.

During the past year the city has paid $2,509,000 for public improvements, has built 149 miles of sewers, and has raised the grade of 60 miles of streets, 12 miles of them with the Nicolson pavement, which was invented and first applied in Chicago, where the first Nicolson pavements ever laid, now some twelve years old, are still in good preservation. It is estimated that during the past year 7,000 buildings have been erected, at a total cost of $8,000,000. This is fewer than were erected in 1866, but the difference is more than compensated in the great value of many of the blocks and buildings erected during the year, viz.:

Erected at a cost of $500 each and upwards.....	2
At a cost of $20,000 and upwards.....	2
At $30,000 and upwards.....	1
At $50,000 and upwards.....	2
At $75,000 and upwards.....	1
At $100,000 and upwards.....	2
At $150,000 and upwards.....	1
At $200,000 and upwards.....	2
At $300,000 and upwards.....	1

The following figures represent the extent of business done in ten leading lines:

Bushels of grain.....	80,740,000
Pigs packed.....	850,000
Cattle and hogs.....	1,000,000
Lumber (ft., M.) feet.....	300,000,000
Tax (gross) that year for.....	$20,000,000
Groceries.....	45,000,000
Hardware.....	25,000,000
Boots and shoes.....	15,000,000
Clothing.....	10,000,000
Crockery.....	4,000,000

These foot up a total of about $200,000,000 for the wholesale trade in these articles alone; the total would swell to at least $220,000,000, and the retail business would make another $75,000,000, exclusive of the sales of liquors, and ale, and beer, giving a total of about $295,000,000 worth of commercial business for the year.

The receipts of the railroad systems exceed twelve millions; the receipts for amusements were $580,800.

The manufactures for the year are set down at $77,000,000. For a period of peace, such a growth would be marvelous, and, during an era of war, no city of past or present times surpasses it. The growth of Brooklyn and of New York has been enormous during the same period. Throughout the North, and especially the West and Northwest, there has been a steady, sound, and healthy growth, of which, however, that of Chicago must be considered to be the magnificent and truly unprecedented culmination.

A great sensation has been created in Denmark by the scandalous particulars recently published about the antecedents of the notorious Countess Danner, the widow of the late King Frederick the Seventh. It appears from the details that Countess Danner was the issue of an incestuous union, her parents being brother and sister. She is a native of Rhenish Prussia, and as a young girl was distinguished alike for her surpassing beauty and her dissolute life. After giving birth to an illegitimate child, she married a tavern keeper at Muhlheim, near Cologne, on the Rhine, and her beauty soon attracted large numbers of travelers to her husband's hotel, which was generally known as "Hotel of the Beautiful Landlady." One day a Danish artist from Copenhagen stopped there and was so smitten with her charms that he laid siege to her heart and prevailed on her to elope with him to Denmark. At Copenhagen Crown Prince Frederick saw and loved her, but she turned a deaf ear to his application until he promised to marry her. It is believed that she was never divorced from her husband, the Mulheim tavern-keeper.

A Roman mill has recently been discovered on a farm in Amotherby, England. Also, pavements, over a wide area around, varying in size, and irregular in outline, one being 150 feet across. Some of these are detached, while others have paved ways leading to them. These floors are not level, but fall off at the sides. Under the crown, and all around the edges are dejoints of ashes, charcoal, burnt beans, and quantities of hand-made and wheel-made Roman pottery, and some bits of Samian ware.

The party of spiritualists who have been making nude demonstrations in Newark, N. J., are all declared to be partially insane by the doctors. The chief of them, a man named McEwen, declared himself to be Jesus Christ, and demands to be crucified, while Mrs. Reeves, the oldest woman in the party, believes herself to be either Eve or the Virgin Mary. They were in the habit of haranguing multitudes on the doctrine of spiritualism from their doorsteps while in a nude state.

Some New York antiquarian is making a great ado over the very old fact that the marble facings on the portico of a well known restaurant are part of the excavations of Pompeii. The marble in question was brought to this city nearly twenty years ago by express permission of the King of Naples.

The Grand Union Pacific Railroad excursion of bankers and brokers, which was announced as in preparation a while ago, has been postponed till April or May, when the programme will include a picnic on the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

ST. DOMINGO.

Internal Commotion and Universal Barbarity.

By a late arrival at New York we have news from St. Domingo via Turk's Island to the 7th December.

The Government troops had been worsted in several engagements with the adherents of Baez, who were advancing steadily into the centre of the country, along the valleys and over mountain paths with which they are familiar. Cabral's position was daily becoming more critical, and Congress had temporarily resigned its powers into his hands, thus making him Dictator; but it was feared that, with all his acknowledged ability and many excellent qualities as a ruler, he would be unable to maintain his ground. With the view of consolidating parties, he intended, it was said, to attack his neighbors, the Haytiens, and a declaration of war against Hayti was momentarily expected. Foreign intelligences, it was believed, were at work urging Cabral to adopt this course of action. Should war be declared however, Cabral would encounter great difficulties in carrying out his purpose. The routes which lead directly to the Haytien territory are all in the hands of the insurgents, and even to the heart of the district of Cibao, whose population fought so heroically against the Spaniards, there exists a party strongly in favor of the annexation of that portion of Santo Domingo to Hayti, the cattle of which, the most fertile plains being in Haytien Territory. The merchants of those regions are all favorably inclined to Hayti, and would not fight against Salnave. The rural part of the population complain that their interests have been neglected and sacrificed to those of the town. For a long time, they say, they have borne patiently the oppressions of a minority from whom they have received nothing; and they now declare that they will no longer endure such a state of things. The districts of Moca, La Vega and Macoris had not yet pronounced against Cabral, but were on the point of joining the insurrection, and the South can hardly hold out for Cabral.

A letter from Puerto Plate says: "Everything here is in confusion. Even the women are seen, in many cases, collecting their effects, and leaving for the country, whence they hourly expect a return. The position of the foreigner is a greater part of the foreigners is precarious, and their interests are compromised, the laws of neutrality being openly violated. Inoffensive men have been shot down in the streets, while living by obtaining domiciliary employment in the town, have been forcibly enrolled and organized in companies, having at their head a Colonel commissioned by the military authorities, and are treated with the utmost rigor."

The proposed lease of the Bay of Samana to the United States was likely to add greatly to President Cabral's troubles, and his enemies were already gaining fresh adherents to their cause by their opposition to his Government. They represented it as an act of treachery to the nation, Cabral having sworn, on taking office as President, never to cede either by way of lease or sale any portion of the territory of Santo Domingo to any foreign power, and they represent the intended transfer of Samana to the Americans, as the first step toward the destruction of their national independence. The enlightened of the Dominicans, however, among whom the most friendly feelings toward the United States obtain, are decidedly in favor of the proposition, and as the Dominican Government is really in want of funds, there seems every probability that the bargain will be speedily consummated.

STATE ITEMS.

The case of Julius Degnier, charged with embezzlement of government funds, while deputy revenue collector of the 19th district, is now being tried before the United States Court, Judge McCandless, in session at Erie.

Horace Greeley lectured in Reading the other evening. Among the citizens who called on him was Hon. Hiester Clymer, who subsequently placed his sleigh at his disposal, and accompanied him on a ride.

The Holmes County (Ohio) Coal Company held their annual election in Mendville on Monday, the 6th instant. Four thousand eight hundred and fifty votes were the highest number cast. The following Directors were elected: Samuel Perkins, Akron, Ohio, received 4,850 votes; D. C. Calhoun, Mendville, Pa., 4,850; D. D. Hanford, Akron, Ohio, 4,850; W. H. Shaw, Jamestown, New York, 3,008; O. S. Lyford, Jamestown, New York, 4,719; G. D. Bates, Akron, Ohio, 4,850. Subsequently the Board elected the following officers: Sam'l Perkins, President; C. Calhoun, Vice President; G. D. Bates, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Williamsburg Manufacturing Company was organized in Williamsburg, Blair county, on Friday last. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John K. Neff; Secretary and General Business Manager—F. Vandevender; Treasurer—R. B. Johnson; Directors—John K. Neff, P. Vandevender, R. M. Johnston, S. R. Schumeker and W. A. Lowry. The Company is composed of John K. Neff, Dean and Company the Juniata Furnace and the railroad leading thence to Mine Run, about four miles distant, together with the Flouring Mill in William

The Daily Commercial

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

GRAHAM OR COARSE WHEAT BREAD.—Two thirds unsifted wheat meal, one-third fine flour, a little molasses, mix with warm water. One large cup of potato yeast will make two good-sized loaves. Mix and rise over night, and your bread is ready to mould and put in your pans before breakfast. Do not let it rise too long the second time; much bread is spoiled by so doing.

DRY PICKLE FOR BEEF.—If you would have the *nicest* pickle for beef, or other corned meats, please accept the following prescription:

For 100 lbs take,
Four qarts of rock salt, finely pulvrized:
Four pounds clean fine sugar:
Four ounces saltpetre, pulverized.

Mix the whole together, without a drop of water, and then take your beef, piece by piece, and rub the mixture well into all its folds and interstices, packing it down as you proceed in a sweet, dry tub or barrel. When all the pieces are thus treated and packed down, leave it to take care of itself. In a few days the juices of the meat will dissolve the ingredients, and make pickle enough to cover it. The meat in this case retains all its sweetness, not adulterated or hardened by water.—*Maine Standard.*

GOOD VINEGAR FROM ROTTEN APPLES.—The idea prevails among many farmers that rotten apples are worthless, and hence suffered to go to waste. This is a mistake. If they are not drier than they are just as valuable for vinegar as sound ones. To test this, two years ago after gathering my marketable apples and all that would possibly answer for cider, before they were frozen, I went through the orchard and picked up a large load of rotten apples—there was not among them a bushel that had anything sound upon them, and many of them had been rotten for weeks. These were made up as usual. The juice at first was quite bitter and unpleasant. It was put into the celler, where it remained until Spring, then removed to an out-house and left until Fall, at which time the bitterness had all disappeared, and it was a pure, pleasant tasted vinegar. We have used it in the family for a year past, and never had better. I have sold it to my neighbors, and they all pronounce it first rate.—F. Curtis, *Ames 14.*

SALTING CABBAGES.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges, asks for a method to preserve green cabbages through the Winter; and the editor calls upon others for information.

The plan we have adopted for a number of years seems to answer the purpose as well as any with which we are acquainted. This we have made known on several occasions, and it may not do any harm to repeat it. It is simply this:

Select a dry part of the garden—dig trenches of sufficient depth to receive the cabbage roots and stalks up to the head—into these trenches transplant the cabbages, heads up of course—fill in the dirt carefully about them up to the heads—plant four short posts, two of them being higher than the others to give a pitch to the roof—nail shingling lath, or strips of old board from one post to the other and another board half way up—lay upon this a number of boards poles, and upon these throw straw, corn-fodder, or bean-haulm, protecting also the sides—and your cabbage will keep in good condition until May.

Where there is a fence, only two posts will be necessary, that being employed as the apex of the cover or roof.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.—It renders mouldy hay, straw and corn-stalks perfectly sweet and palatable. Animals seem to relish straw taken from a stack, which has been wet and badly damaged for ordinary uses, and even in any condition except "dry rot," steaming will restore its sweetness.

It diffuses the essence of the bran, corn meal, oil meal, carrots or whatever is mixed with the feed, through the whole mass, and thus it may cheaply be flavored to suit the animal.

It softens the tough fibre of the corn stalk, rye straw, and other hard material, rendering it almost like green, succulent food, and easily masticated and digested by the animal.

It renders beans and peas agreeable food for horses as well as other animals, and thus enables the feeder to combine more nitrogenous food in the diet of his animals.

It enables the feeder to turn everthing raised into food for his stock, without lessening the value of his manure. Indeed the manure from steamed food decomposes more readily, and is therefore more valuable for the same bulk than that made from uncooked food.

We have found it to cure incipient heaves in horses, and horses having a cough for several months at pasture, have been cured in two weeks on steamed feed. It has a remarkable effect upon horses with sudden cold, and in constipation. Horses fed upon it seem much less liable to disease; in fact, in this respect, it seems to have all the good qualities of grass, the natural food of animals.

It produces a market difference in the appearance of the animal, at once causing the coat to become smooth and of a brighter color; regulates the digestion, makes the anima more contented and satisfied, enables fattening stock to eat their food with less labor, gives working animals time to eat all that is necessary for them in the interval of labor; and this is of much importance, especially with horses. It also enables the feeder to fatten animals in one third less time.

It saves at least one-third of the food. We have found two bushels of cut and cooked hay to satisfy cows as well as three bushel of uncooked hay, and the manure, in the case of the uncooked hay, contained much more fibrous matter utilized by the animal. This is more particularly the case with horses. The cooking of hay and straw destroys all foul and troublesome seeds—*L. O. Stewart in American Farmer.*

A WINTER BUTTER-DAIRY WILL PAY.—Because the milk will keep to raise all the cream; because, by having the cows calve in the autumn, young stock can be brought up in better order, and because the butter from cows that are fed on the right kind of food, will make much more per pound than Summer butter.

This is no random assertion by a theorist, for it has been practically and often demonstrated for the last thirty years. I can grow food for cows which will flush the milk equal to the best grass, and gives the butter as fine a flavor. Pumpkins, carrots, mangel wurzel, with corn meal will do it, either one with the meal, or all mixed. The only fear with new beginners, is lest they should be afraid to give the cows enough. I have written on this subject before, but a little experiment upon some stale milch cows, for the satisfaction of another party, has brought the importance of liberally feeding all cows in milk, so forcibly to my mind, that I cannot help alluding to it again.

Cows having nearly dried up, with sore teats and some of the quarters ruined forever, have been closely watched and fed by me for the last three weeks, and with one-fourth the milk-producing food I should have given had the farm been in my charge, these cows have in three weeks more than doubled their milk, and made three-fold the butter.

In England, butter seldom sells for more than double the pricper pound that beef is sold for (dressed weight)—in fact, it will run, on an average, rather under; but here, the butter above alluded to is selling for fifty cents per pound, and therefore, I maintain that any man can make a fortune with a dairy, if he will but manage right, and if his heart is large enough to go to the expense of obtaining real necessaries. "Faint heart never won fair lady," and with respect to milch cattle, and to the dairy, too, fortune must be courted with a liberal hand, and she will smile upon the efforts made to win her. Butter at fifty centsper pound is a fortune to any man with a farm whereon to grow what he chooses, if he will but choose to grow the right stuff, and enough of it; at the present time, with the right kind of fresh milkers, it would pay to buy food.

Repeating that a full flow of milk can be forced in winter on the food mentioned, and on much other, too, and that the calves can be better raised, all required being the knowledge and the means—I hope the comparative prices of butter and beef will be noticed.—*Com. to Co. Genl.*

CROPS AND STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.—It is announced that the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade has made up the aggregates of the agricultural returns collected for 1867. It appears that under grain crops of all kinds there were in England and Wales 7,941,578 acres, against 7,921,244 acres returned in 1866, and in Scotland 1,367,012 acres against 1,377,540 acres in 1866. The land under wheat is returned for England and Wales at 3,255,978 acres, against 3,275 293 acres in 1866, and for Scotland at 115,118 acres, against 110,101 acres in 1866. The number of cattle is returned for England and Wales at 4,077,790 against 3,884,435 in 1866, and for Scotland as 978,170 against 937, 401 in 1866. Sheep are returned from England and Wales, to the number of 22,092,296, against 16, 793,201 in 1866, and for Scotland to the number of 6,866,635, against 5 255,077 in 1866r The largest increas in the number of sheep returned in 1867, as compared with the previous year, is to be accounted for by the fact that the returns in 1866 were made for the purpose of the cattle plague inquiry at a date preceding the lambing season in some parts of Great Britain.

Ocean Wonders.

From the assertions of discoveries of islands lying on the route from California to China, the public mind of California has been seriously attracted to the subject of a more thorough knowledge of the innumerable clusters of Islands which perpetually dot that portion of the ocean lying 1,000 miles to the south of Japan, and which cover over 1,500 miles in diameter of the far Pacific waters. From the former accounts of the navigators, Spanish, French, Russian and American navigators, and explorations in those parts, and the great number of islands, islets and reefs laid down by them on various charts, from 1500 to 1767, which count over a thousand, and an equal number 25 degrees south of the line, some idea may be obtained of what mighty convulsions of volcanoes and earthquakes must have occurred in the past ages of the world, to break up and overwhelm the lost continent, of which geologists assert these are the remains.

Very few of these islands equal a California county in dimensions until Oahu, one of the Philippine group are reached, and hundreds of them are less than a thousand acres in extent, nevertheless there are hundreds of others which could maintain large and flourishing communities, and as they lie between California and Australia, we may be sure they will soon, in some way or other, be subject to people who speak the English language.

The different species of these complete networks, frequently mention a wonderful bivalve mollusk, called in science the *tridacnae gigas*, which will hold in each half of its shell from one to four gallons. This shell contains an animal mass of meat like that of the large *cyberia* or California white muscle of the Santa Barbara Channel, and it may be seen washing about with its heavy feelers on the coral reefs in calm weather, and bearing a weight of from ten to twenty pounds of shell, according to age. The meat is used by the natives for food, and the shells for domestic purposes, and is said to be the largest of the molluscs known to naturalists. The shells in the central parts are an inch thick, the inside beautifully white, and on the outside ribbed and grooved like the Palmer's shell, so common on the Lower California coasts, which is a picture of those figured on the dresses of the old Crusader Pilgrims, or Palmers: hence its name. The shapes to these *Tridacnae* are strong as iron while moist, and the edges or openings of the feeding parts dovetail together most cunningly. There seems to be two species of them, one found in the East Pacific, and the other in the Moluccs Archipelago, and there are among the most curious, useful, and interesting objects in marine zoology. We have often seen them as ornaments and flower-pots in the private gardens of Singapore, India, and China, where large numbers are brought by the Maylays and European traders.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Negro Minstrelsy.—Gen. Grierson.s Band.

A correspondent of the Youngstown, Ohio, *Register says:* "The 'Origin of Negro minstrelsy' has called out several correspondents of late. Youngstown can, however, lay claim to the first regular organized amuteur band of Minstrels in this country, which was formed in 1843. In some of the theatres and circuses one and two persons delineated negro character and songs, but the following named persons constituted the first and largest band, with their instruments: B. H. Grierson, Banjo; Isaac Barclay, 1st Violin; Chauncey Crittenden, Jr., Tamtourine; Nathan Holland, Castanetts; Godfrey King, Jaw Bone, (this instrument, horse's lower jaw, is now obsolete amongst minstrels—but it was the'tremonio' in that band); Sheldon Medbury, Cornet; Henry Holcomb, Triangle; Charles Thorn, Flute; A. J. Gardner, Banjo; George H. King, 2d Violin. The latter gentleman did not don the cork, but the rest did on public occasions generally. Grierson and Holland did the dancing, and they were hard to beat. The old citizens of Youngstown will recollect them all. The organization held together for about two years, but never traveled and consequently had only a local position. There is at this day no improvement in the singing or playing of the professional traveling bands over the 'Youngstown Minstrels,' except in some specialty, and the improvised 'Hand Organ Solo,' of Holland, has never been performed by any troupe since, and perhaps never will be as it was his 'original patent.' All of the above named had a natural talent for music, and those who are now living continue to cultivate the art more or less.

"Crittenden and Holland are dead. The rest are located and in business as follows: B. H. Grierson is now a Colonel of Cavalry and Brevet-Major General, and I believe is at Fort Leavenworth; and it was to him that General Grant and Sherman were indebted for his demonstrating the hollowness of the Confederacy, in his raid from Memphis to Baton Rouge. He was the lever that started Sherman's great 'March to the Sea.' Isaac Barclay is one of the first practicing physicians near Youngstown; Godfrey King is one of your business men in new the city; Henry Holcomb is at the head of a large stove and tin store in Painesville, Ohio; Sheldon Medbury is one of the proprietors of a large foundry and machine shop at Warren, Ohio; George H. King is a resident, or was, of Monroe county, Wisconsin, and formerly Treasurer of the county; Charles Thorn, a large farmer and sheep-grower in Western Pennsylvania; A. J. Gardner was a practicing physician for a number of years, and is now engaged in selling drugs at Girard, trad county, Ohio. They are all active business men and honorable citizens, making their mark in their respective locations. The writer has not seen some of them for sixteen years, but retains a lasting friendship for them all, and if a re-union could take place, there would be music of no common order, of either vocal or instrumental, and a grand old time."

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The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellences of any class of corporate securities:
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II. The local settlement, and the business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.
III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.
IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.
V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.
VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first Mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments.
VII. This Road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.
VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy; and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.
IX. The interest liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings.
X. Both *principal and interest are payable* IN GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.
The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July, and are offered for sale at 95 per cent. of their par value and accrued interest from January 1 added, in currency.
At this time they yield nearly
Nine per Cent. upon the investment.
These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money centers in Europe.
Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.
Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,
No. 51 WILLIAM STREET,
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Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
And Financial Agents of the C. & P. R. R. Co.,
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Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by
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J. H. MEISSNER.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will please make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly proloated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES T. WOOD,
CHARLES A. WOOD,
BENJ. E. HEATH,
December 11, 1867. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of MARY BAERBA GARBER, deceased, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment for the same, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay for payment to the subscriber.
S. M. BOSWORTH, Administrator,
Lawrenceville, Pa.

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JOHN FRASER, President,
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PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868,
FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO
COL. THEO. HYATT,
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KENWOOD
BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR BOYS.
For Catalogues, address
REMI. REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS
FOR STATE PRINTING
Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 20th day of April, A. D. 1850, and the supplement thereto, approved 25th February, 1862, notice is hereby given to the several persons in the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals, until twelve o'clock, at noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years, from the first day of July next as a recording to law, and that said proposals of the several persons who may offer, which said proposals shall be signed and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speaker, and no bid will be received to one, or both of them as aforesaid, are not opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said Act of the 20th of April, 1850, and the several supplements thereto.
Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:
I ..... propose to do all the State Printing and Binding, the same and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D., 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the sum of ..... per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will enter into bonds with good and sufficient securities, as required by the act, approved 25th February, 1806, for the faithful performance of the work allotted, which said proposals shall be signed and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speaker, and no bid will be received to one, or both of them as aforesaid, are not opened, announced and allotment made on the 28th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said Act of the 20th of April, 1850, and the several supplements thereto.
E. MORGAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
January 6th, 1868. td

PROPOSALS
FOR TOWING SALT.
SEALED PROPOSALS for Towing all the Salt manufactured by the SALINE LEVEL SALT CO. for the year 1868, will be received up to 12 o'clock M. on the 22d day of January, 1868, for the Ohio river Salt Co., to furnish good, seaworthy flats and make the towing.
The party contracting will be required to furnish three or more good and sufficient Tow-boats, Towlin Sail, and Pilot Fees, Wharfage, Watching, Unloading, and all other expenses, except on salt, on the following rivers, viz: Ohio, Kanawha, Big Sandy, Portsmouth, Ripley and Cincinnati, O., and Madison, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, Ind. The salt will be in barrels of either 7 bushels or 280 pounds, and proposals should state price per barrel of either size for each of the following points:

Pittsburgh, Pa.,	Covington, Ky.,
Brownsville, O.,	Parkersburg, Va.,
Wellsville, O.,	Point Pleasant, Va.,
Belleville, O.,	Gallipolis, O.,
Marietta, O.,	Hickman, Ky.,
Portsmouth, O.,	Madison, Ind.,
Ripley, O.,	Jeffersonville, Ind.,
Cincinnati, O.,	New Albany, Ind.,
Hamilton, O.,	Evansville, Ind.,
St. Louis, Mo.,	Cairo, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Alton, Ill.,
Wheeling, W. Va.,	Quincy, Ill.,
Parkersburg, W. Va.,	Memphis, Tenn.,
Marietta, O.,	Natchez, Miss.

The minimum stage of water that the tow-boats will be required to run with be seven low-boats can usually Pomeroy, safely, with tows drawing three and one-half feet of water, and to such places as they can reasonably be expected to reach with barges of that draught; the barges to be returned without delay to the party towing to the Salt Co.'s canal yards at Middlepoint, O.
The Ohio River Salt Co. will, as far as possible, give reasonable tows, though they will not positively contract that tows shall be given.
The Ohio River Salt Co. reserve the right to refuse all proposals, and award the towing to Pittsburgh, Pomeroy, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., to one party, or award it to the same party who towes to the Southern or Western markets.
The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bonds with satisfactory security for the faithful performance of his contract.
Proposals to be addressed to ROBERT THORBURTON, Pomeroy, Ohio, marked "Proposals for Salt Towing."
OHIO RIVER SALT CO.
Per R. R. HUDSON, Secty.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
The President of the United States, to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:
Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of whisky being the property of, or claimed by, J. Whiteman, of Irwinton, Ohio. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
The President of the United States, to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:
Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of whisky containing 10 gallons, and one keg of whisky containing 19 gallons, being the property of, or owned by, persons unknown. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
United States Marshal.

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FIRE ENGINE,
Puts out Fires instantly.
NO HOUSE SAFE Without Them.
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CASH ASSETS, January 1st, 1868.....175,000
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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwelling Houses and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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The Daily Commercial

THE OIL BUSINESS.

Production—Development—Stock of Oil in the Oil Region.

The average daily production of the Venango oil regions during the month of December was about ten thousand seven hundred barrels, notwithstanding the falling off in the Titusville and Pithole districts. The Titusville *Herald*, in reviewing the business of the month ending January 7, says:

There has been a large falling off in the number of new wells going down in the oil region, and the whole number is now but one hundred and eighty-two. The decrease has been fifty. Owing to the low price of oil but few new wells have been started, and for the same cause, parties who own wells in the early stages of progression have made but little effort to have them completed. About one-fourth of the wells that are in an unfinished state have been temporarily abandoned, and in all probability the most of them will not be down before next June. Some eight or ten wells are located on "wild" territory, and about fifty other wells are on territory that has as yet produced but little. From present appearances it seems that but about from fifty to seventy-five out of the one hundred and eighty-two new wells will produce oil in paying quantities at the present prices.

While portions of the oil producing territory are becoming exhausted or "watered," new localities are constantly being found so that there is always a sufficient amount of territory to be developed. The comparatively new field in the vicinity of Upper Cherry Run is attracting considerable attention, and near the new flowing well a number of leases have been given within a week. Operations will be commenced on a number of these leases immediately, and within the next three months this territory will be subjected to a very thorough test. Altogether on Upper Cherry Run there are about twelve new wells going down, and there are over one thousand acres of what is now known to be producing territory. The wells on the line between the head waters of Bull Run and the above territory have not yet been tested, but the sand rocks in several of them are said to be of the oil bearing order.

Between Upper Cherry Run and Pleasantville a number of new wells are being put down. Two of these wells will be completed during the coming month.

At Tidioute the greater part of the territory lying to the north and east of the river, is being rapidly abandoned, on account of the sand rocks being thoroughly "flooded." On the territory south and east of the Economite tract, several wells have been put down and abandoned during the past month. Up to the time that these wells were tested, it was supposed that the oil belt ran in a southeasterly direction through the Economite tract, but has since been decidedly altered. The failure of these wells has destroyed the confidence of operators, and but few new wells will be started.

On Church Run, and in the vicinity, there are thirteen new wells now down. Several others were completed during the month, but others were started, so that the number going down remains the same. One of these wells is situated about a mile east of the run. It is nearly down, and the indications are that it will soon be paying one. The third sand rock in this well is over fifty feet in thickness, and it is coarse and white. There have been a number of leases given on farms lying between Church Run and East Oil Creek, on territory that has not been tested. Operations will not be commenced on several of these leases until next spring. The development in this vicinity indicates that there is a belt of oil producing sand rock extending indefinitely to the eastward from the run. The sand rock in the Church wells near the run is in some respects similar to that found in the producing districts near Tidioute, and from this circumstance it is contended that the sand rock on Church run is a continuation of that called the Tidioute sand rock.

On Shaffer Run near Reno, several wells have been tested in the immediate vicinity of the Hasson well, but as yet none of them have produced largely. A belief is held that this territory are being taken, and as soon as spring opens a large amount of development may be expected, unless the wells that are now being drilled in that vicinity should prove unsuccessful. Up to the present time the amount of the territory that has been developed is very small, and there have been no means of ascertaining in which direction the oil extends.

At Pithole there are but few new wells going down, and the most of them will be completed during the next sixty days. The development is now almost wholly confined to the hill territory on the east side of the run. The oil producing sand rock here has become "watered" and the decrease in the production from this cause has been more marked during the past thirty days than previously. A large proportion of the wells that have been put down within the last three weeks, have been unsuccessful, and but very few new wells are being started. Two or three new wells are now going down on new territory on Pithole flats.

On the Woods Farm, near Petroleum Center, there are nine new wells being drilled. Several of these will be down during the coming month, while others will not be in proper testing order until next spring. On the Sherman, Bunchoff, and Foster Farms, which embrace the territory lying between the old Sherman well and the Woods Farm, there is a large amount of developments going on, but the proportion of the wells in this district have proved successful. On Pioneer Run there is a small part of the Upper McKeag Farm, in the immediate vicinity of the well that has not been "watered" to any considerable extent, and is now producing largely.

STOCK OF OIL IN THE OIL REGION.

The stock of oil held in the oil region on the 7th inst. amounted to five hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred barrels. This amount includes all that is held in iron tanks, wooden storage tanks and bulk boats, and on the hands of producers, brokers and shippers. There has been a decrease of sixty-four thousand four hundred barrels as compared with the stock on hand last month, and a decrease of twelve hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred barrels from that held on the 7th of November last. There has probably been no time during the last six months when the stock of the producers' hands has been so small, in comparison with the production as at present, and this stock is set down as five days' production.

There has been shipped to Pittsburgh, by way of the Allegheny river, during the month, two thousand barrels. The stock in bulk barges and that stored along the Allegheny river in wooden tanks has been nearly all moved. This large decrease in the stock has been made up by the filling of iron tankage at various points. Unless there should be another rise in the Allegheny river, or a material advance in the outside markets, the stock of oil here will be somewhat enlarged during the coming month.

THE IRON TANKAGE.

The cold weather that prevailed during a part of the past two months, has operated adversely on tank building. There has, however, been an increase in the capacity of thirty-four thousand five hundred barrels. The total capacity of iron tankage in the entire oil region is now seven hundred and sixty-four thousand and ninety-eight barrels. There are about two hundred and fifty thousand barrels now in course of construction. Of this about seventy-five thousand barrels will be completed during the coming month. The capacity of tankage empty, is now two hundred and ninety-eight thousand and ninety-eight barrels, an increase during the month of fifty-three thousand four hundred barrels.

The following amounts of oil are in the points mentioned: Tidioute, 10,000 barrels; Tarr Farm, 6,500; Allegheny River from Franklin to Scrub Grass, 8,000. Total, 24,600 barrels.

EMPTY TANKAGE.

The following is the capacity of empty tankage at the points named: Titusville, 35,200 barrels; Miller and Shaffer Farms, 16,500; Boyd Farm, 5,000; McElhiney Farm, 9,200; Foster Farm, Pioneer Run, 3,100; Hyde and Egbert Farm, 9,400; Story Farm, 13,000; Hayes Farm, 9,500; W. McClintock Farm, 8,500; Gregg's Switch, 22,700; Tarr Farm, 9,000; A. Buchanan Farm, 1,000; John McClintock Farm, 500; Oil City, 54,500; Tidioute, 24,000; Oleopolis, 5,000. Franklin, 1,000. Total, 298 000 barrels.

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of oil held in the oil region in bulk boats, iron and wooden storage tanks, and on the hands of producers is 534,600 barrels; average daily production 11,035 barrels. Number of new wells drilling 132; capacity of iron tankage 764,098 barrels; capacity of iron tankage empty 298,098 barrels.

CITY MATTERS.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Sarah Mitchell was arrested yesterday by officer Little and committed to the county jail, on a process issued by the Court for costs.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire about three o'clock yesterday morning from Box No. 14, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, was false, the alarm having been given by some malicious person. There is a standing reward of fifty dollars for the detection of false alarms, and our night watchmen ought to be on the look-out for such offenses.

STREET PAVING.—Messrs. Hastings & O'Neal, the well known contractors, paved the following named streets during the past season: Boyd street, Fifth avenue, Peach's alley, Washington street, Bedford avenue, Ailegheny street and Carson street, in Pittsburgh; and cross-ways of Ninth and South Tenth street, and Liberty street, in Birmingham.

ANOTHER WALKING FEAT.—It is stated that a man named Isaac Keefer has made a wager of six hundred dollars on a grand walking match to take place at Mechanic Hall, Liberty street, Birmingham. Keefer will undertake the feat of walking one hundred hours without stopping for rest commencing at four o'clock on Monday afternoon next. The track is fifty feet long and two feet wide. The proposed feat is creating considerable excitement on the "South Side."

CORRECTION.—In our report of the remarks of Major Wm. Frew, at the reception of the Allegheny Valley Railroad excursionists, at Oil City, he is represented as having said that he *"treated* petroleum as though the devil was behind it, etc. The word *treated* was the one which he used, and which was used by our reporter, but the compositor substituted quite a different word, and thus represented the Major as one of the most malevolent "traders" ever heard of. He has traveled extensively, as most of our readers know, and has labored to crack petroleum wherever commerce had penetrated.

MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of deaths in this city for the week ending on the 9th inst., at eighteen. The causes of the deaths were: Asthma, two; burns, one; convulsions, two; disease of kidneys, one; disease of brain, two; disease of lungs, one; disease of heart, one; old age, three; premature birth, one; small pox, one; strangulation, one; typhoid fever, two. Of these, five were under one year; one from one to two years; two from two to five years; two from five to ten years; one from twenty to thirty years; two from thirty to forty years; two from forty to seventy years; two from eighty to ninety; and one ninety-eight years old. Eleven were males and seven females; white, seventeen; colored, one.

Allegheny Councils.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, but owing to the crowded condition of our columns we were unable to publish yesterday a report of the proceedings. We append a summary of the business transacted:

SELECT COUNCIL.

Mr. A. D. Smith, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of the City Controller for the month of December, from which it appeared that the expenses of the city during that period amounted to $71,853 61. Among the items were: City officers, $2,209 88; engines and firemen, $1,501 23; sinking fund, $8,891 10. The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means recommending the payment of sundry small bills, was read and accepted.

The report of Mr. Davis, the City Engineer, was presented by Mr. English. The report states that the total outlay for sewerage, streets and wharf improvement during the year, not including the expense of opening and widening streets, was $271,551 11. The sewers had been built by piece-meal, without regard to any general plan, and with greater caliber than was necessary. A number of important suggestions are made, which it is believed will overcome the difficulty. The report sets forth the necessity of a new system of improvement, and recommends the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, to whom proposed improvements shall be referred. The report was accepted, and will be published in pamphlet form, in connection with the annual reports of the other city officers.

Mr. Dumm, member from the First Ward, tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Council then adjourned until Thursday evening next, at which time the annual reports of the city officers will be considered.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. Moni presented a remonstrance from residents of Chestnut street against being assessed for damages for grading the street. The remonstrance stated that the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company were the only parties benefited by the improvement and should pay for it. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hanna, from the Committee on Markets, submitted the report for December, together with the amount of collections made by its Weighmasters and Clerk of Markets during the month, as follows:

John S. Edgar, Diamond scales	$ 23 22
James Hunter, Second Ward scales	377 64
Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets	560 35
Total	$1,963 21

Mr. Megraw presented a petition from the managers of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, asking for permission to place their wires on the poles of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, in order to enable them to open an office on Federal street.

On motion, adjourned until Thursday evening next.

The Skating Season.

The cold weather for the past few days has had the effect of clothing the Rink and ponds with coats of smooth, glossy ice, and the invigorating and healthful pastime of skating has again been resumed by the gay and youthful portion of our population. The Rink presented a brilliant appearance last evening, the ice being covered with skaters, many of whom exhibited a gracefulness and proficiency in the art that was really surprising. Mr. Eugene W. Pratt, of Chicago, who is considered as a skater is well known, throughout the country, commenced his engagement at the Rink last evening, and will remain for a few days longer. Professor Powell spells, "The Rink is in the best possible condition, and rare sport may be anticipated this afternoon and evening.

The Central Park was re-opened yesterday, and was attended by a large crowd of pleasure seekers. A number of important additions and improvements have been made to the building, and things are rendered attractive and comfortable. The ice is in splendid condition, and the dancing floor to-day will undoubtedly be large.

The Union Park, in Allegheny, was also in operation yesterday, and the pond was crowded with enthusiastic lady skaters. Arrangements have been made for a grand season concert, and other attractions being an excellent brass band, which will be present during the afternoon and evening. This Park can be readily reached, it being on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The Orphans' Fair.

Another large crowd was in attendance last night at the Orphans' Fair, and the chances in the different articles are being taken very rapidly. At the close of the Fair last night, the voting on the several articles stood as follows: On the gold-headed cane to die manager of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum—James McCabe 798; Terrence Campbell 967; Chas. Maginn 949; John McKeon 202; M. C. Kane 187. Wash. Rose 184. On the scull boat—Dandaw Boat Club 446; Active Club 430; Dryden Club 310. On the base ball implements—Bloodwell Club 428; Pioneer Club 347; Goodwill Club 307. On the hat and cane for the best natured young man—A. J. Jackman 25; S. Walker 16. On silverware for best natured man—Francis Connolly 328; William Anderson 193; Gerrard K. Rogers 179. On silver and lady fixings for children of orphans—Mrs. Strain 418; Miss Harris 289; Mrs. Savage 222. On cane for most popular young man—P. C. Duffy 284; Wm. Hemphy 280; Charles F. McKenna 265. Sealed votes will be received to-day (Saturday) on cane for most popular young man, sealed votes only will be received to-night on the scull boat, which will close at nine o'clock. On silver ware for best natured man, open voting will close on Monday evening and sealed votes on Tuesday evening. On tea set for best lady friend of orphans open voting Tuesday evening, and sealed voting Wednesday evening.

Arrest of Two Alleged Conspirators to Defraud.

Two prisoners named Wm. T. Vose and A. J. Griffin were brought to this city yesterday morning, by Deputy Sheriff Harry L. Hann, from Massachusetts, on a requisition issued on charges of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretenses. Griffin is a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts, while Vose is a resident of Monroeville, in the same State, and is a member of the firm of Vose & Clark, brass finishers, on Ulica street, Boston. It appears that Vose and Griffin had an interest in a valve gas and hydrant sample case to Messrs. Neeley, Mesrimen & Kane, of this city, the right of sale for this district. It is now charged that they conspired certain parties with insufficient representations to effect the sale of the right, which Neeley, Mesrimen & Kane purchased and brought suit before a magistrate of this city. Griffin, it is said, made out a bill of sale, and on false pretenses, and a warrant was issued. A requisition was obtained from Governor Bullock, and on Tuesday last officer Lynch arrested the latter at his home by Deputy Sheriff Hann, and on Wednesday Vose was arrested in Monroeville. A preliminary to this city, arriving here yesterday morning as stated. Both parties were committed to jail for a hearing; but Vose afterwards secured bail and was released.

Gold in Sewickley Township.

P. McPherson, a resident of Rochester, Pa., writes to the Beaver *Argus* as follows, concerning an alleged valuable discovery in this county:

"I have just returned home from a visit to Sewickley township, Allegheny county, Pa., making a seven days' examination of a property which was discovered some ten years ago by myself and two other young men, which proved to be a valuable mine by the discovery of rich minerals has been made in Brighton township, Beaver county, a further examination of the mineral and have taken it to Pittsburgh and had it tested by a chemist, who pronounced it to be quality of gold, nearly equal in quality to the gold of California or Pikes Peak. The ore can be obtained in large quantities. The vein is from twelve to fifteen inches thick, and the width of it is not known. We have sunk a few feet on the land, but we suppose it extends through the entire hill-side. Rock from three to four tons in weight at a time can be got in lumps about the size of a large peach in any quantity, while other parts are mixed with a hard, white rock. We intend making still further examinations before we make known the farm on which the discovery has been made."

Celebration at Erie.

A number of citizens of the Erie celebrated the 4th of January with a banquet and toast at the Reed House. The United States District Court being in session in that city, Judge McCandless accepted an invitation to be present. During the evening the following toast was offered:

Hon. Wilson McCandless—A distinguished representative of Pennsylvania in the judicial ermine of Union.

The Judge responded by expressing great gratification at his visit to Lake Erie, and said that he was delighted with the intelligence and enterprise of the people. In alluding to the judiciary, he said that he was "guiding Star and will be true to the polar fear." The response was pointed and characterized by the Judge's well known ability.

Wm. D. Moore, Esq., Assistant United States District Attorney, was also present and made a few suitable remarks.

Organization of a Colored Presbyterian Church.

To-morrow afternoon our colored citizens of the Presbyterian faith, are to be regularly organized as a church society, by a special committee appointed by the Ohio Presbytery. The exercises are to take place in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D.D., pastor) on Franklin, near Hilliard street, and we have no doubt a large share of the decided interest felt in the matter, that the attendance will be very large. There are a great many colored Presbyterians in the two cities and the boroughs, and they have long needed a church for themselves and children. Should the Rev. Dr. Wilson recently be hold of the matter nothing had been done towards meeting this want. He has labored faithfully and assiduously to make the colored Presbyterian mission in this city a permanent success, and his object is now to be realized. It is scarcely necessary to add that the services to-morrow will be very interesting and impressive. The service will begin at half-past three o'clock, P. M.

Death of Mrs. Barclay.

Mrs. Nannie W. Barclay, wife of Mr. John R. Barclay, of this city, and daughter of brig. Gen. James A. Ekin, died Thursday evening, at the residence of her father in Washington City. Notice of the funeral will be found in another department. Our regular correspondent at Washington sends the following:

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1868.

G. R. Ekin has left for Pittsburgh with the remains of his daughter, Mrs. Barclay. She will be buried on to-morrow, from the Second United Presbyterian Church.

A JOKE.—A good joke is told at the expense of a prominent railroad official. He had been up on the Allegheny Valley Railroad excursion, and after his return in the evening he, in company with some friends, attended Mr. Kennedy's vocal entertainment. Being exceedingly anxious to hear "Kathleen Mavourneen" sung (which was not on the programme as a special favor, he sent up to have it sung. In the meantime the gentleman got hold of a pretty large jug, and becoming a little elevated in the course of the excursion, he had read on while the song which he was desirous of being sung. His friends noticed his abstraction, but allowed him to study the paper until the chance had coincided, and then had a hearty laugh at his expense.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.)

THREATENED TO SHOOT.

H. L. Babcock made an information for surety of the peace yesterday against John Hunter, alleging that the latter snapped a pistol at him and threatened to shoot him. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Henry Hall, charged with obtaining board under false pretenses, on oath of James McAfee, of Tarentum, was yesterday committed to the county jail, to answer to the county jail for trial, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

Lawrence O'Connell brought suit yesterday against John Wickman, for maintaining a nuisance. The parties are neighbors, occupying adjoining houses in Lawrenceville, and the defendant, it is alleged, all owes filth to remain in his yard, the dregs of which run through the privy of plaintiff. A warrant for his arrest was placed in an officer's hands.

ARREST AND JAIL COMMITTED.

"Dick" McGuinn, the party charged with malicious mischief in breaking in the door in the house of Elizabeth Hosmer, on Crawford street, was arrested yesterday, and after having was committed to the county jail, in default of five hundred dollars bail, for his appearance at court.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Frederick Smith made information before Alderman Thomas charging one Charles Shaffer with assault and battery. It is alleged by the plaintiff that the defendant, who boards with him, struck him in the face, severely cutting his lip, and also blackened his eyes, and otherwise abused him. A hearing was had, when the defendant was held to bail for a further appearance before the court.

[Before Alderman Lindsay.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Elizabeth Casiday lodged an information yesterday against Amalisa Washington and Mary Middleton, charging them with assault and battery.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Amalisa Washington then brought action against Thos. Casiday for malicious mischief. The accused in each case were committed to jail for trial, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon, Lady Don will make her last appearance, when the amusing burlesque of "Kenilworth" will be performed, the entertainment commencing with the "Dumb Belle."

HOTTO, the infinitable comedian and clever gentleman, will have a benefit to-night, and judging from the enthusiastic applause that followed its announcement last night, the Opera House will be thronged to its utmost capacity. He is a conscientious comedian, and sticks to the text of the play, although some unthinking people imagine from the rather rough lines set down for him to speak that he sometimes interpolates for the purpose of making a point. In this respect he is unlike comedians generally, and for that he is appreciated. He presents a very attractive bill, and a fine entertainment may be anticipated. Let Hotto have an old fashioned benefit—a full house and full treasury.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STRERETT.

The case of Morritz Kestner, which has been on trial in this court for several days, was brought to a close yesterday, and resulted in the conviction of the accused.

Kestner and Hess (his brother-in-law) were then jointly arraigned for the larceny of two bottles of wine and some other articles from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The evidence established the fact that the men had been seen at the car together, and that after the wine had been taken it was secreted by one of them and subsequently carried away by them. The wine had been shipped by McCrickart & Co. The case was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMS.

Joseph Patterson vs. George McPherson. Action under a writ of replevin. The plaintiff leased a cellar, on Water street, to the defendant, for the purpose of keeping an eating house. There was a large lot of glass, in boxes, in the cellar, and the lease stipulated that the plaintiff should have time to remove the glass. He did not attempt to remove it, however, until four or five months had elapsed, when Mr. McPherson demanded $25 for the amount of one hundred and twenty-six dozens, and refused to let the goods be taken until the money was paid. The goods were then seized by replevin, and the action is to determine how much, if any, should be allowed for the storage. Jury out.

Hugh McShane and wife for the use of Eleanor McShane vs. Benj. McLain & Co. Action on a promissory note. This suit grew out of the sale of some oil territory. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

James McSteen vs. Charles Magie. Action to recover an amount alleged to be due for plumbing. The defendant claimed a set off to more than the amount of the claim. Verdict for defendant for eight dollars.

Leopold Einstein vs. Julius Adler. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, for amount claimed.

People's Line of steamers vs. Wm. Boyd. Action to recover the value of a lot of freight damaged through the alleged carelessness of the defendant. On trial.

Cheap Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.

See O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Drawing Instruments.

Buy the best, at Stieren's, 15 St. Clair street.

Flavoring Extracts.

You can find very fine flavoring extracts, assorted flavors, at Clark's Drug Store, 105 Fifth street.

The Weekly Pictorials.

At Hogle & Chambers's, 74 Fifth street.

Ladies' Emporium.

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

Games, Toy Books, etc.

At Hogle & Chambers's, 74 Fifth street.

Try Them—Buy Them.

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles. At Stieren's, 15 St. Clair street.

Gelatine! Gelatine!!

A full supply of Coxe's, Cooper's and French Gelatine, always on hand, at Clark's, 105 Fifth street.

Last week of the Holiday goods display at Pittock's. 3000 new stereoscopic views just received at Pittock's. Stereoscopic views, the only assortment in the city, at Pittock's. Skates at cost at Pittock's. Tribune Almanac for 1868 just in at Pittock's. Dumb and party, photos at Pittock's. Just drop at Pittock's.

Great Clearance Sale.

See O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and magnificent building, No. 42 Fifth street. sw

The Cry is Still They Come!

The tremendous rush to J. W. Barker & Co.'s, No. 59 Market street, continues without any abatement, and no wonder, for never since the great rebellion have such first class dry goods been offered to the public at such wonderfully low prices. Everybody is crying out, "Hard Times," but to go to Barker's and see the sales going on daily, you would think dry goods selling at anti-war, par-gold prices—in many cases less than before the war, one is almost led to believe that the times in which we live are the most prosperous—money plenty and everybody contented. Certainly at this early new and emphatic bracing everything in the dry goods line. We trust our citizens will not fail to take advantage of the rare bargains now being offered by this popular firm. A word to the wise is enough, dry good retailers generally will find this great clearance sale of the highest importance to them, as it enables them to replenish their stock at a very small outlay. Finer goods at lower prices were never before offered in this vicinity.

In Advance Again.

Spence, No. 73 Market street.

Crimson Gelatine

For making Jellies, at Clark's Drug Store, 105 Fifth street.

Par Gold Prices

See O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Elegant Cloakings

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

New Style for 1868.

At McCord & Co.'s, Hatters, 131 Wood street.

The Monthly Magazines.

At Hogle & Chambers's, 74 Fifth street.

1868. New Styles, 1868.

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

Housekeepers,

Read O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Pure Spices.

A full stock of pure spices always for sale, at Clark's, 105 Fifth street.

Wholesale Grocery House.

One of the oldest and heariest wholesale grocery houses in the city is James Conner's, No. 355 Liberty street. The proprietor of this extensively known concern possesses the best facilities for furnishing retailers with the choicest and most desirable groceries. He has just received a large invoice of superior teas, coffees, sugars, canned fruits, &c., which he is offering at great bargains. Also, a lot of choice buckwheat flour (10,000 pounds). His stock of groceries will ever be found to be the most complete and as low as any in the market, so that a visit to his establishment should always be paid before making purchases elsewhere.

To Oil Refiners.

See "Refiner's" advertisement under head of Wants in to-day's issue.

Twenty-Five Cent Edition

Of *Dickens's Works*, at Hogle & Chambers, 74 Fifth street.

Children's Styles for 1868.

At McCord & Co.'s, Hatters, No. 131 Wood street.

Turn To

O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Spectacles,

Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, at Stieren's, No. 15 St. Clair street.

Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.,

At Hogle & Chambers's, 74 Fifth street.

Ladies' Velvet Cloaks,

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

Crisis in Carpets.

See O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

The Cold Snap.

We don't know how cold it has been, but we do know it has been sharp enough to make us appreciate good warm *woolen clothes* and *gloves*, of which, *en passant*, Cree Brothers, No. 96 Fifth street, are headquarters. They are offering everything in their stock at prices in many cases *lower than before the war*, and they have the *best* stock (especially of furnishing goods) in the city. Their "Star" shirt (Monitorioen's) at only $1 75; undershirts at only 45 cents; lined cloth gloves at only 50 cents—of a truth their's are prices of the golden age of Peace.

Stereoscopic Views,

At Hogle & Chambers's, 74 Fifth street.

Trimmings, Buttons, &c

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

Beautiful Chromos,

At Hogle & Chambers's, 74 Fifth street.

Anti-War Prices.

See O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Basques, Sacques, etc,

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

Ladies' Wallets,

At Hogle & Chambers's, 74 Fifth street.

Be Sure

To read O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Millions of Bottles

OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold and used with never-failing success. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness without receiving any information from them.

No charge for consultation or advice. Office, No. 194 Liberty street.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Card.

DUFF'S COLLEGE, No. 37 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1868.

We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public that we have recently made another new and important addition to our standard course of business education by the introduction of HEATH'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR, with upwards of fifty designs from the Government plates by authority of the United States Treasury Department; sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury and principal National Bank officers as the clearest and fullest instruction ever offered upon this important attainment. Members of our classes in book keeping are instructed without additional charge. To private classes our terms are moderate and made known at our office.

P. DUFF & SON.

Don't Fail

To read O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

"1868" Ties and Bows,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

O. McClintock & Co.'s

Advertisement. See another column.

Deafness, Chronic Catarrh,

Diseases of the eye, throat, lungs and heart, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 154 Smithfield street.

A New Years' Lesson.

With the begining of every new year mankind are prone to look ahead into the future in anticipation of greater success in life, and the enjoyment of its resulting blessings. But how frequently are all these laudable hopes and aspirations suddenly and unexpectedly dashed to the earth. Disease is the great barrier which opposes the operations of their vital organization, when they least expect it. To guard against this becomes, therefore, a duty with every man, especially those upon whom others are dependent for the creature comforts of life. And to do this effectually we cannot take a surer and safer step than to begin at once by *purifying our blood*. If the seeds of disease which course through our veins are totally eradicated, and our blood is kept pure, we may rely upon enjoying lengthened days. With pure blood, a healthy stomach, and vigorous constitution, we can baffle disease in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, but great care should be exercised in selecting the agent to do this important work for us. No medicine ever introduced to the American public has proved to be so invaluable as *Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitters*. This medicine possesses astonishing virtues, which have elicited the unanimous praise and the warmest commendations of the press of the country. It is taken *as a tonic* and is pleasant to the taste, and its effects are almost immediate in showing themselves. These Bitters may be taken by old and young and can be had at all respectable druggists. But be sure to ask for *Mishler's* Bitters and do not take any of the vile stuff that some dealers will offer you. Manufactured by W. H. Mishler & Co., 76 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Fahnestock & Holton, Managers.

Interesting to Ladies.

Read O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Gents' Morning Wrappers,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

The Comic Monthlies.

At Hogle & Chamber's, 74 Fifth street.

Paris, London, New York

Styles at Spence's, 73 Market street.

The Latest Novels,

At Hogle & Chamber's, 74 Fifth street.

Misses' Velvet Cloaks,

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

Ladies' and Misses' Furs.

New stock. Very rich. At McCord & Co.'s, 131 Wood street.

Opticle Instruments.

Of every description, at Stierenes's, 15 St. Clair street.

Latest Bugle Trimmings

At Spence's, 73 Market street.

Ear Muffs! Ear Muffs!

Just received at McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street.

Gents' Underwear,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Everybody

Read O. McClintock & Co.'s advertisement.

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be found at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

Drawers and Undershirts,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the grand specific for Dyspepsia, and preventative of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world. The billous, the feeble, the despondent, the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student, the settler on the frontier, the city denizen, overcrowded up in crowded city tenements, the convalescent, needing an invigorant, the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would say, in a unanimous deep for words, that the most colonraled corrective, invigorant and alternative of the age, had been plotted out of existence. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic diseases, a tonic, stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, as appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medical preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Ask the PEOPLE—HERALD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The depredations of accidents and close diet, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its constant and ever increasing sales.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases are caused by impure blood upon constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But what is to be done? DR. HEPP'S HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, fifty cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease in a family is subject to, and a book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - $5 to $8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœpathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

WILT—DAVIS—On Thursday evening, January 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. V. Dickerson, D.D., Mr. WILLIAM WILT, to SADIE V., daughter of John J. Davis, Esq., of South Pittsburgh.

DIED:

BARCLAY—On Thursday evening, at 8½ o'clock, Mrs. NANNIE W. BARCLAY, wife of John R. Barclay, and daughter of James A. Ekin, of Washington, D. C.

Funeral will take place on SABBATH AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock, from the residence of R. Love, Esq., No. 159 Center avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams:
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides.

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

SNOWDON WORKS

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE, or furnish any part of the Machinery.

I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Railroad,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 10, 1868.

The local money market throughout the week has not experienced much relief from the stringency which has prevailed for the past two months. Large amounts of good paper are daily offered at the various bank boards, and they have no trouble in filling their discount lines. There is of necessity much choice